

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1883.

No. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 30, 1883.

Another terrible cyclone in Wisconsin. Port Perry, Ontario, has been almost destroyed by fire. Steamer Manistee wrecked on lake Superior. All hands lost. The C.P.R. have reduced freight rates on frozen wheat 23 per cent. New standard time has been almost universally adopted in America. A big fire in Rat Portage destroyed a large portion of the business street. Allison, reformer, has been elected in Lennox to succeed Sir John A. Macdonald. Majority five.

The opening of the Manitoba & North-Western railway was celebrated at Minnedosa on Tuesday with great eclat. Gribble, who murdered Daniel Bell here nine years ago and escaped from penitentiary in 1860 has been recaptured at Brandon.

G. W. Ross succeeds Crooks as minister of education in the Ontario government. Crooks complains that he was kicked out.

There has been a change in the H.B.Co. directorate at the annual meeting. Through out a D. A. St. Vincent. The defeated directors complain that they had left the room without voting expecting no opposition and when gone the vote was put in to defeat them.

The troubles at Rat Portage are in a fair way to an amicable settlement. Creighton, chief of the Manitoba, is at peace with the avowed intention of obtaining redress of the grievances complained of, which are railway monopoly, land regulations, elevator monopoly, heavy duties on agricultural machinery, and non-ownership of lands by provinces. A newly formed league in Winnipeg has issued a manifesto which embraces almost the same grievances.

HUMBOLDT, Nov. 30, 1883.

Mail going east passed today. Weather mild. Good sleighing. Dr. Porter passed here to-day on his road to Prince Albert. Burbank and party passed east to-day en route to Winnipeg after a successful season's work improving the Saskatchewan river.

LAC LA BICHE.

Rabbits are very numerous. Fur promises to be plentiful, and consequently the natives here will likely pass a pleasant winter. Peter Fruden's carts which left here on Oct. 4th for goods left by the steamer at Prince Albert, are not in yet. A school has been opened at Goodfish lake, Egerton Stinson master, under the auspices of the Methodist missionary society. The fishing at Lac la Biche and Beaver lake has been good, more beyond the catch of the last two or three years. Nearly everyone has a sufficiency.

The fishing at Whitefish lake was a failure owing to the low setting at the time of the fishing and not being strong enough to permit of nets being set under it. Indians complain that some supplies promised by the agent here have not come to hand. Clothing for the chiefs and councillors was distributed and that was all.

Peter Fruden's cart will still one of the things to be furnished. The dam burst this fall and is likely to be next fall before gristing can be commenced, and perhaps not then.

John Robert Reid, a young man of fourteen years, set fire to and burnt up a stack of hay belonging to the H.B.Co. and containing about 30 loads, which was situated close to a byre. The police were notified and sent out a constable who attended the lad. The case was tried before J. S. Young, J.P. Reid pleaded guilty and was sent to Fort Saskatchewan to await the sittings of the court on Dec. 6th.

By the new system of standard railway line adopted on the majority of lines in Canada and the States in October last, the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is divided into five time belts. The first is to the east of the 60th and 65th between the 60th and 65th, the second between the 65th and 70th, the third between the 70th and 75th, the fourth between the 75th and 80th, and the fifth between the 80th and 85th. The time will be uniform in each of these belts, and in each belt it will be one hour slower than the one immediately to the east. The time tables will be completed on this system.

LOCAL.

WEATHER beautifully calm and mild.

WATER running on the ice a little yesterday.

CURT SITS on Thursday at ten o'clock in the school house.

OSWEGER'S hall on Wednesday night in the Walker house.

SNOW just to the right depth for sleighing and working in the woods.

FIREIGHTS are asking four and a half cents a pound from Calgary.

VERY few Indians around now. Hunting is very good this winter.

The last of the season's Edmonton freight is now on its way from Calgary.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, has removed to the new building near the Indian office.

JUNEAU'S threshers is expected to run again in a week or two, pinions being now on the way in from Calgary.

D. R. FRASER and F. D. Wilson arrived from Calgary per backboard on Wednesday evening, five days out.

MAIL arrived on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock with seven bags of mail matter. It leaves at the same hour to-day.

THREE dollars a ton now for coal delivered. If this were in Regina, with a rest the picket fences and slab piles would be there.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning on account of the monthly visit of the pastor to the Sturgeon.

CUNNINGHAM & BROUSSEAU'S threshers has threshed 10,000 bushels to date and will probably thresh 2,000 more this season.

LATEST reports from Calgary have it that the C.P.R. will run all winter and a mail contract has been let on this condition.

The cold snap of the early part of the week wound up on Wednesday, and on Wednesday night there was a slight, very slight, rain.

E. POTRAS arrived on Saturday from Calgary with fourteen cart loads of freight, a portion being for every merchant in town.

A NEW hotel at St. Albert, a short distance west of the mission building, was opened by a grand ball on Thursday night. Narcisse Beaudry is the proprietor.

A SEAT of coal twenty-six feet thick occurs on the Saskatchewan near Goose campment, about eighty miles up. The face of the exposure is clear and hard.

J. W. SHIELDS, agent of the Cochrane manufacturing company, left for Calgary on Wednesday evening to set up a steam threshing machine by the firm to S. Livingston, of Calgary.

A PRIVATE letter says that Mr. Pierce, inspector of Dominion land agencies, will start west on December 1st to settle the disputes in regard to claims at Battleford and Edmonton.

W. CALDER, of the H.B.Co. service died at Lac Ste. Anne on Monday, of consumption, and was buried at the new cemetery on Friday. Rev. Dr. Newton conducting the funeral services.

STILL little or no grain changing hands. Merchants won't buy and farmers won't sell at the prices. Best is in fact sold at market at 12c by the side, to and by the side. Business of all kinds is dull.

The south side people at Fort Saskatchewan have been obliged to employ Geopark, two horse tread mill threshers since the failure of Smith's machine as none of the large machines will go to the place.

J. WALTER has received a license for running two ferry scows on the Saskatchewan, one at the H.B.Co. fort and one at the lower mill. The residents in the east end of town and on the south side will apply the wire rope necessary for the additional scow. The upper ferry will be 11x50, and the lower one 14x30.

DYNNER & Edmonton are taking out timber for a boom to use up in the river next summer by the H.B.Co. to accommodate their saw mill. By using a boom and running their logs down loose a great saving will be effected over the present method of rafting, reducing the first cost of the lumber by from \$3 to \$4 a thousand feet.

SANDERSON & McLEAN are how thirty feet down in the well they are digging on Mr. R. Barclay's lots. Before the top soil of black mud they went through a reddish sandy clay for the greater part of the distance and are now on a dark blue clay or almost rock, very hard and tough, with pieces of coal scattered through it. No sign of water. The well is round, 6 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and costs \$4 a foot for digging, the contractors to go a hundred feet if necessary.

W. CRAW has rented his farm at Cut Bank lake to Kelly Bros. on shares. He supplies implements and animals and seed for the first year, receiving in return one half of the grain produced. The farm comprises about 250 acres of crop land with fences, dwelling house and granary.

THE meeting called for Tuesday evening in the school house to consider the question of incorporation, was poorly attended, partly no doubt, owing to the coldness of the evening, and partly to the fact that there being no opposition to the movement, everyone trusted to everyone else to take the necessary steps. No business was transacted.

The cold snap of the early part of the week put new life into the coal business which has been in a somewhat languishing condition all fall owing to the wet weather. On Tuesday, four or five teams were employed all day in delivering coal around town and McQuaid & Co's platform scales were kept busy weighing the loads. Three pile-drifts are running now one on the south and two on the north side of the river and Tuesday's demand almost cleared the supply on hand at all of them. The price which has held heretofore, \$3 a ton at the drift and \$1 for delivery is being reduced at one pit to \$2.50 at the pit and \$2 for delivery. As all the coal is of first class quality this brings the cost of fuel to a very low figure and completely bars out wood for heating purposes, although the latter is principally used for cooking as yet. Dry poplar wood costs \$2.50 to \$3 a cord and pine from \$2 to \$3 to saw and split, while for heating purposes a ton of coal is equal to at least two cords of wood. A great advantage possessed by the coal over wood is that it will keep a room warm all night without extra attendance which wood will not do, whether it is burned in a fireplace or stove. It is not strange then that coal is used in almost every house or place of business in town in preference to wood although the latter is so cheap. And notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary it is used entirely in one of the blacksmith shops, and is found to answer perfectly for everything except the finest work.

The stranger just arriving in Edmonton on a cold morning is strongly reminded of Pittsburgh and Newcastle by the smell of coal arising from every chimney, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that before many years it may resemble these places, to some extent at least, in appearance and business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!—First class coal delivered at any place in Edmonton for Three Dollars per ton. For particulars apply to T. Hours ton or Brown & Curry.

LOST.—About the 10th of June, from St. Albert, south side of the Sturgeon river, a red roan cow rising three years old, white belly, a small rope about ten feet long on head at the time of leaving, small horns bent towards forehead, branded on left side with Montana brand. PIERRE DELOMME, St. Albert.

I AM INSTRUCTED by the Minister of the Interior to warn all persons against trespassing on the mission property of the Methodist church of Canada at Edmonton; and also on any other claims in and about Edmonton; and to inform the public that Mr. Peare, inspector of land agencies, and a member of the land board, will leave Winnipeg on or about the 1st December next for Edmonton, Battleford and Edmonton, visiting these places in the order mentioned, for the purpose of investigating all claims to land in these several districts. THOMAS ANDERSON, crown timber agent. — Crown timber office, Edmonton, 30th Nov., 1883.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated.

BORSLIGHTS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE FLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada. The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 6c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened, at the

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

A full line of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

And

DRUGGISTS' Sundries.

STATIONERY AND PATENT MEDICINES

Great bargains in

XMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS

WILSON & CO.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 1, 1883.

CHINESE.

The Victoria Colonist demands the exclusion of the Chinese from British Columbia on account of the danger of infection from leprosy which is inherent in their bones. It says: "In espousing the cause of the Asiatic 'their defenders seem to ignore the fact that 'white people as a nation have a pre-eminent 'right to decide what is and what is not beneficial to their own welfare, and if that decision embraces the exclusion of the Mongolian no false notions advanced by humanitarianism of the universal equality of man 'should for a moment be allowed to affect 'it.' The Colonist puts the matter correctly. The question is not what are the mental, moral or physical qualities of Chinamen—whether they are infinitely inferior or infinitely superior to the white race—but whether their immigration to Canada is beneficial to the Canadian people or otherwise. If the Chinaman were ten times as great a good as his most ardent admirers claim that he is, it would not abate one jot of the right of Canadians to govern their country to suit themselves and exclude from it whomsoever they please, merely because they please to do so. As soon as circumstances prove that the immigration of Chinamen is an injury to Canada so soon measures will be taken to stop that immigration, but at the present time, with all due regard to the public opinion of British Columbia, it has not been shown that the Chinaman is injurious or likely to become so either to the health, wealth or morals of the white population. If the Chinamen were lazy, seditious or quarrelsome—if they showed any desire to subvert the law, to deprive any man of his right or become a burden on the public, there would be just cause for an outcry against them. But instead of this they are universally acknowledged to be sober, industrious, thrifty and law-abiding. How such a people can constitute a danger to the state—especially when they are entirely lacking in personal courage—is to the ordinary mind a mystery. A greater mystery is that the possession of these qualities constitute their principal crime in the eyes of those dwellers on the Pacific. The great cause of complaint against the Chinaman is that he does too much work for too little money, as his habits of sobriety and frugality enable him to, and for these reasons he must go. In every other country in the world cheap labor is held to be the grand necessity for the development of the resources of the country, but in British Columbia and California those who labor cheaply, who are by nature and training best fitted to develop the industries of the country to their fullest extent, are to be barred out. While the British Columbians may have persuaded themselves that such a course is beneficial to them they must expect to wait some time before they can persuade the rest of the country to think likewise. While the Canadian government and that of the different provinces in the east are spending thousands of dollars to attract laborers to their shores, this western province cries out that it is ruined because an excellent class of workers come to it voluntarily.

It is not too much to say that 99 per cent. of this outcry against the Chinese is rot—that it is made simply to catch the vote and sympathy of the horny handed working man, whom a certain class of politicians are so solicitous about before elections and so oblivious to after the election is over. Does it even strike those who are so anxiously discussing this Chinese problem in the west why it is that there is no plague of Chinamen in the east. There is little or no prejudice against him there and yet he does not thrive. Why is it that in San Francisco and Victoria, where popular feeling is represented to run high against the race they are numerous while in New York or Montreal where there

is no such feeling there are few or no Chinamen. Since the building of the Pacific railroads the latter places are as accessible to them as the former. The simple fact is that in these places the white population is dense, everything is down on a hard pan basis and the Chinaman cannot there successfully compete in the labor market. But in the west where labor is scarce and dear where there are resources to be developed that can only be developed by such labor and at such wages as Chinamen are competent to give and willing to accept there is a place for the Chinaman and he promptly steps in to fill that place. If the apparent feeling against the Chinese were real and those who talked against them believed what they said there would be no Chinese on the coast in a very short time. They do not come into the country and force people to employ them. They only come because they know that they can get congenial employment at satisfactory wages and that from these very men who are loudest mouthed against them. A striking instance of the insincerity of those who cry out against the Chinese is furnished in the late strike in the Wellington coal mines at Nanaimo. The miners received so much a ton for taking out the coal and they found that they could sub-let the work to Chinamen at a very handsome profit. The owners seeing this determined to reduce the price per ton, whereupon the miners organized a strike. The mine owners naturally employed the same Chinamen formerly employed by the miners themselves and at once the latter raised the cry of Chinese cheap labor and demand that the Chinese shall go. As long as there is a demand for Chinese labor on the Pacific coast the Chinese will come to supply that demand and as soon as the labor ceases the Chinese immigration must cease with it.

If the British Columbians would not employ Chinamen the Chinamen would not come and as long as they employ the Chinamen and the employment of those Chinamen tends to increase the wealth of the country at large by the development of its resources by means of their cheap labor, they can hardly expect the rest of Canada to rush in to save them from imaginary evils, which even supposing them to be real they have brought upon themselves and have the remedy—a most simple one—in their own hands.

A short time ago the Toronto Mail with a great flourish of trumpets, stated that certain members of the Ontario government were owners of land in Dakota, and therefore were not "truly loil" Canadians. The Globe retaliated by giving a list of members of the general government and prominent members of parliament of the conservative party who owned land in Dakota, Minnesota and Texas, and demanded "what's the odds?" and all the papers of both sides of politics in Ontario came to the conclusion that there wasn't any odds—that a man could be a perfectly loyal Canadian statesman and have a considerable portion of his wealth invested in an opposing if not a hostile country. That such a view of the case is not correct most people in this country will agree. Many years ago it was written in a very wise book that where the treasure is there will the heart be also and there is no reason to believe that what was true then is not true now. Is it then a satisfactory state of affairs when those who have the management of the affairs of our country have their interests centred in another country? Is it reasonable to suppose that they will legislate with the same single eye to what the results to Canada are likely to be as they would if they had no interest outside of its limits? These men may be so great and good, so self-sacrificing, so saturated with Canadian patriotism that they will look to nothing but the interests of their country, and if they possess these qualities they have most effectually disguised them. And the very fact that they have invested money in land outside the limits of Canada shows as plainly as anything can show that they have not a single eye to Canada's welfare. It shows, too, what value they put on the country in which they live; and how can such men, after having shown their lack of confidence in their own country in so unmistakable a manner, have the assurance to ask other men to settle in it, as it is their duty and business to do. The worst feature in the

case is that no one, at least in the eastern provinces, seems to see anything wrong about it. There is nothing wrong in a Dakota, Minnesota or Texas landholder legislating for or against the Canadian North-West. While these people as private individuals have a perfect right to invest their money in any way or place that suits them best, as public men of Canada, those who have to a great extent the making or marring of its future in their hands—they unfit themselves for the position by having their interests elsewhere than in the country for which they legislate. It may be said that their public is altogether distinct from their private capacities, but it must be remembered that the public man and the private individual have a common pocket and it is most notorious that in Canada as well as the States and other countries, the private individual's pocket has a great deal to do with the public man's actions. It may be that the ownership by some of our leading politicians of lands in those portions of the United States which are in rivalry with the North-West, has had nothing to do with the somewhat peculiar legislation to which this country has been treated, but the coincidence is to say the least remarkable and as unsatisfactory as remarkable.

REV. W. W. CARSON, of Hamilton, having made a trip to the North-West was interviewed by a Spectator reporter to whom he remarked that "Considerable damage had been done to the grain by frost, especially in the North-West district in the neighborhood of Edmonton." Without desiring to throw any doubt upon the veracity of the rev. gentleman, as of course he only told what had been told to him, we are obliged to remark that the wheat and other grain crops in this region have not only not been damaged by frost but are of a sample which the world cannot excel; and moreover, for the benefit of those who gave the rev. gentleman his information, we desire to remark that the Edmonton district is the only one in Manitoba or the North-West where the wheat and other grain has not been more or less injured by frost during the past season. It has been the fashion in those settlements in the North-West through which immigration has been obliged to pass to systematically decry the Edmonton district, and as it was impossible to deny the superior richness of the soil, the plenitude of timber, the goodness of the water, or the richness of the grass, not to mention the coal and gold, it was asserted that the region was subject to summer frosts, to such an extent as to make grain farming almost or altogether impossible. That it is, in common with the rest of the North-West subject to late spring or early fall frosts, such as in certain seasons damage the more delicate kinds of grain is undeniable, but that it does or ever has suffered to as great an extent as any other district of equal area outside the old province of Manitoba is not a fact. If in any season the grain at Edmonton has been frozen it has been frozen elsewhere, and in the present case, while it is more or less frozen, all over the North-West, and even in Manitoba, Minnesota and Dakota, it is not frozen at Edmonton. The grain was sowed earlier in the spring, had a more favorable season, matured earlier, was cut earlier stacked in better condition, threshed earlier and is of better size, color and quality and greater quantity than in any other district of similar area between the lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains.

MATTERS at Rat Portage are getting interesting. If the Ontario and Manitoba governments have the sand that they should have and the faith in the goodness of their respective causes that they claim to have, there will be a first class fight and lots of blood letting before long. The jailing of the Ontario policemen by Manitoba police and the taking out of the Winnipeg field battery to back up the Vancouvers election fraud has been replied to in good style by the "little tyrant" who has sent in a force of eighty men and jailed the chief of the Manitoba police. The general government using Manitoba as a cat's paw threw down the challenge to the Ontario government and the latter has not been backward in taking it up. It is now in order for the general or Manitoba governments to make the next hostile move.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORTH-WEST MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE.

The order in council of the general government defining the powers of the North-West council at its last session specifically included amongst other matters of greater or less importance the right to legislate in regard to municipal institutions. Under the authority thus given an ordinance was passed providing for the establishment of municipalities, towns and cities, of which the following is a summary:

A municipality is a group of not less than four contiguous townships or fractional townships established as a municipality by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor on petition of two-thirds of those qualified to vote for a member of the North-West council resident within the proposed limits. The inhabitants of a municipality are a body corporate capable of suing or being sued, and of acquiring, holding and conveying every description of property under the name of the municipality, of assessing taxes against the real and personal property within the municipality and of collecting and expending the same; of building and maintaining roads and bridges, with power to lay out, open, change, close or extend roads, streets, alleys or by-ways; of preventing cruelty to animals, abating nuisances, relieving the poor, taking measures for the benefit of the public health and morals, impounding animals, taking census, appointing and maintaining officers of the municipality, dealing with drains and water courses, erecting municipal buildings, encouraging the planting of trees, enforcing the by-laws of the municipality by fine or imprisonment, selling land or personal property in satisfaction of unpaid taxes, establishing and regulating public markets, granting bonuses or exemptions from taxation, aiding agricultural societies, etc. The powers of the municipality are exercised by and through its council, which in case the municipality contains nine townships or less, shall consist of five members, and if of more than nine townships of seven members. The council elects one of its members chairman, who acts as the executive officer of the council. The date of the first election of councillors is appointed by the lieutenant-governor in his proclamation of erection, and of the council elected then the two having the lowest number of votes hold office until the end of the then current year while the three having the highest number hold office until the end of the next ensuing year, or in case seven councillors are elected the proportions are four to three. The elections to fill the places of the retiring councillors are held on the 2nd of January in each year. At the first election the persons qualified to vote are male occupants of lands within the municipality for not less than three months previous to the proclamation, British subjects over 21 years of age; any elector is qualified for election to the council provided he resides within the municipality and is not a minister or priest of any religious denomination, a sheriff or sheriff's officer or an officer of any court of law, has any contract with or claim against the municipality or is an officer of the government or an officer of the municipality. At all elections after the first the electors must be male persons over 21 years of age, British subjects, assessed for \$300 or over either in their own rights or the rights of their wives, on the last revised assessment roll, while the councillors must be similarly assessed for \$600 and possess the other qualifications of electors. The exemptions from election as councillor are the same as at the first election. In case of neglect or refusal of the electors of any municipality to elect a council the lieutenant-governor may appoint duly qualified persons within the municipality to act as councillors or may order a new election. At its first meeting the council elects a clerk to whom a salary may be paid, who shall record the proceedings of the council and be the keeper of the municipal documents, he may also act as returning officer. If a councillor refuses or neglects to attend three consecutive meetings of the council, his seat shall be declared vacant unless excused by a majority of the council. The council may appoint assessors who shall assess the value of the real and personal property within the municipality. On or before the 15th day of July in each year the council shall make an estimate of the amount necessary to carry on the business of the municipality for the current year, and shall strike such a rate of assessment on each dollar of real and personal property as shall be sufficient to cover this amount, but in no case shall the rate be more than two cents on the dollar not including school rates. The taxes so assessed shall be deemed due on the first of January of the current year. The council may add a percentage to all taxes not paid on a certain date. The following properties are exempted from municipal taxation: All property held by the crown, or specially exempted by the parliament of Canada, or held for the uses of the government of the territories, or held in trust for any tribe of Indians, or the property of the Indian Department, provided that when such property is occupied otherwise than in an official capacity the occupant may be assessed therefor; the grounds and building of all public schools, universities, collegiate institutes, or incorporated seminaries, being public property, so

long as such property is actually held for educational purposes; all property belonging to and in the care of the municipality; jails and court houses, and the necessary land attached; the property of every public library; churches and all the land on which they stand not exceeding one half acre, poor houses, houses of industry, orphanages, asylums, being public institutions, and the real and personal property connected with the same; the income of a farmer derived from his farm and the income of merchants, mechanics and others derived from capital liable to taxation; so much of the personal property of any person as is invested in the debentures or bonds of any municipality within the territories; personal property to the extent of \$200; grain in transitu, household effects of every kind, books and wearing apparel. The council shall form a court of revision to which appeals against assessment may be made. The final revision of the rolls shall be completed before the fifteenth day of June in each year and such final revision shall be binding on all parties. Every person assessed for \$300 or over shall be liable for one day's statute labor or the value thereof for each \$300 for which he is assessed. Every male inhabitant not otherwise assessed between the ages of 21 and 60 shall be liable for one day's statute labor. Tax collectors may be appointed who shall call once upon the person taxed if a resident and demand payment of the taxes. If such taxes are not paid within fourteen days he may seize and sell of the goods and chattels of the person assessed sufficient to satisfy the claim with costs. In case of non-residents the collector shall mail a demand for taxes to them and one month after may seize and sell any goods or chattels found upon the property assessed in payment of such taxes. If the taxes cannot be collected as already specified they may be sued for by the municipality as an ordinary debt and recovered with costs. The taxes accrued on any land shall be a special lien on such land having preference over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance of any party whomsoever except the crown, and shall not require registration to preserve it. In case the owner of land cannot be ascertained notice of the taxes due posted on the land shall be deemed sufficient. The council shall appoint a treasurer who may be paid by salary or percentage and he shall keep all moneys and accounts of the municipality, furnishing such security as may be demanded from time to time by the council. The council shall appoint one or more auditors at its first meeting in each year who shall examine and report upon all accounts affecting the municipality. The voters lists shall be revised on or before the first of December of each year by the council sitting as a court of revision and the voting shall be on these lists. In case any proposed by-law of the council requires the assent of ratepayers it shall be published in a newspaper within the municipality if there be one and certified to by the clerk as a correct copy. A vote shall be taken on it and it shall be finally passed or rejected by the council in accordance with the wish of the majority voting. A person qualified to vote must, besides the qualifications of voters for councillor, be assessed for \$600 in his own right or the right of his wife. Any by-law may be annulled by a stipendiary magistrate on account of bribery or intimidation on petition of an elector, but such petition must be presented within six months from the passing of the by-law. Debts shall not be contracted for a greater term than twenty years unless for lighting, drainage or waterworks, when the term may be made thirty years, and they may be made payable in instalments or in bulk.

A town shall contain not less than 320 nor more than 2,560 acres, and shall have a population of not less than 300. The manner of erection is identical with that of a municipality except that the petition of erection must be accompanied by \$100. A town may be erected either outside or inside or partially outside or inside an organized municipality. The provisions of the ordinance respecting municipalities applies also to towns in every particular except that the executive officer and head of the town council is called the mayor. In addition to the powers possessed by the municipalities the town may establish fire departments, regulate fire districts, and take all measures for the extinguishment of fires, to purchase and control parks and cemeteries, to build and control sidewalks, sewers, drains and water courses, water works, reservoirs, etc.; to regulate the pace of driving, prevent the incumbering of the streets, control the removal of nuisances or dangerous matters, provide for lighting the town, to license porters, draymen, hackmen, omnibus drivers, guides, circusmen, shows, theatres, caravans, refreshment houses, hotels and places of public resort, to establish markets, create a board of health, appoint and maintain policemen; and generally to make and establish all such by-laws and regulations for the government and good order of the town, the suppression of vice and immorality, the protection of property, the benefit of trade and commerce, and the promotion of health and consistent with the ordinances of the North-West territories. Besides a clerk and

treasurer the town council may appoint a street surveyor. Special assessments may be laid by the council against any property specially benefitted by any public work in the shape of a frontage tax, provided such work has been petitioned for by two-thirds of the property holders who would have to pay such frontage tax. When such special assessments have been made they must be advertised in a newspaper in or near the town. They must be made by the street surveyor. The total rate of taxation to be levied shall not exceed two and a half cents on the dollar including all rates of every kind.

A town may be erected into a city on acquiring a resident population of 2,000, on application being made as in the case of towns. A city shall be governed by a mayor elected by the city and a board of aldermen not exceeding seven in number. The provisions of the ordinance in regard to municipalities and towns apply also to cities. Every city shall have a corporate seal. The sum of \$200 must accompany every application for erection as a city. The North-West council may grant special city charters not in accordance with the terms of this ordinance.

Municipalities shall appoint road overseers and poundkeepers, have jurisdiction over all roads and ferries within their limits, transmit a yearly statement of account to the lieutenant-governor. The election of a councillor or mayor may be protested by a rival candidate or any five voters and the protest decided by a stipendiary magistrate. In case of a town being erected from within or partially within the limits of any organized municipality the amount of the interest of such town in the liabilities and assets of such municipality shall be determined by arbitration.

NOTICES.

GOOD team Canadian horses, large young yoke oxen, first-class new wagon, and set double harness, for sale cheap for cash. **HOWE & CRICKSHANK**, one mile north of James Price's claim, Little mountain.

CAME into my premises on or about the 1st of November, a sorrel pony branded C on shoulder. Saddle sores on the back. Owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses. **R. McLELLAN**, Red Deer crossing.

BALL AND SUPPER, in Walker's hall, on Wednesday evening, December 5th, 1883. Music by L. Gurneau and J. D. McMunn. Dancing to commence at eight o'clock. Tickets \$3 per couple. Proceeds to go to the funds of L.O.L. 1506. **A. McLEOD**, secretary of committee.

ESTRAY.—Came to my train on Oct. 6th, at Red Deer hill, between Pitt and Carlton, north side, a small brown horse with star in forehead and star on nose. Two burned stripes, one on each side; no brand. Now in charge of George Spence, Victoria. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take him away. **ADAM HOWSE**.

\$10 REWARD.—Lost, about the 15th of October, from J. Irvine's place, south side, a middle sized red ox, ten years old, point of one horn broken off, branded indistinctly on high hip, took first prize for cart ox at last exhibition. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will receive ten dollars reward. **J. WALTER**.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. **A. E. FORGET**, clerk of the council.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. McDONALD & CO.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs. Luke Kelly and W. R. McLeod, under the name, style and firm, of Kelly & McLeod, at Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Luke Kelly alone, who is now entitled, for his own use, to all the assets and property of the said firm, and who is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this eighth day of November, A.D. 1883. **LUKE KELLY, W. R. McLEOD**. Witness—**GEORGE A. WATSON**.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wylder, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY**.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—**A. R. J. Bannatyne**, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE**, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. — Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS**, Proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Parliament meets Jan. 17th.

There is an insurrection in Persia.

The Russian army is being mobilized.

The Norwegian minister of State is on trial for treason.

A foot of snow fell in southern Manitoba on the 11th of October.

Freight conductors on the C.P.R. earn as high as \$130 a month.

Navigation was still open at East Selkirk, Manitoba, on Nov. 8th.

Irregularities in Montreal civic affairs are now being investigated.

The emperor and crown prince of Germany are to visit Spain in state. France doesn't like it.

The French will probably begin active operations in Tonquin from Haphong on the 24th inst.

The author of Ocean to Ocean is to give a companion work on the southern route across the continent.

A Portage la Prairie man recently fastened the heel of a kicking horse to its tongue by a wire, with the result that the horse tore its tongue out.

There has been a strike in the Nanaimo coal mines. The miners wanted 90 cents a ton which the owners would not give. Chinamen are working the mines.

The new capitol building in process of erection at Madison, Wisconsin, collapsed on the 8th inst., burying twenty workmen. Seventeen of these were injured seriously and six or ten of these probably fatally.

The proposed Winnipeg and Hudson's bay railway will cost \$11,000,000 according to General Rosser's estimate, and will be 572 miles in length. It is proposed that the Manitoba government shall take hold of the scheme.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who was elected for Carlton and Lennox, Ont., at the last general election, has been unseated in Lennox for bribery by agents. Sir Richard Cartwright who formerly sat for Lennox, and is now without a seat, will probably make a bid for the seat.

Some parties in Manitoba interested themselves in the acclimatization of the prairie chicken in Ontario, and to that end secured a large number of eggs and had them hatched out under common fowls. When they proposed to export the chickens the deputy minister of agriculture stepped in and prevented them under the game law.

The summer in Cariboo was very dry, and the absence of water prevented the claims from running off much ground, and almost entirely stopped them from clearing up the bed rock. On Antler creek a disastrous fire and the absence of water almost stopped mining operations, but on the lower end of the creek about thirty Chinese companies are taking out large quantities of gold.

The Winnipeg Sun's Ottawa correspondent has interviewed a member of the government on the immigration question. The member gave the total number of immigrants for the season at 100,000, of which Ontario received 50 per cent., the North-West 30 per cent., Quebec 15 per cent., and the maritime provinces 5 per cent. A total of 40,000 entered Manitoba, 10,000 having come by way of New York. The immigration has been smaller than was expected.

Prince Albert Times, Oct. 17: Rev. Thos. Clarke, rural dean of Battleford, has been ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal church by the lord bishop of Saskatchewan. A recreation room is to be kept up this winter for the benefit of young men. J. Treiston has erected a three story building 35x50 in town. J. L. Reid, D.L.S., is employed in subdividing on the north side of the Saskatchewan. Wanted — a Y. M. C. A. The new college lecture hall has been opened.

Northern Pacific freight rates from New York to Portland or any other N.P.R. point west of lake Pen d'Orielle, per 100 lbs., are, first-class \$6, 2nd \$5, 3rd \$4, 4th \$3, class A \$2.50, class B \$2, class C \$1.75, class D \$1.50. From Chicago and St. Louis to Portland first-class is only \$6, while class D is the same as from New York. From St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis and Superior to Portland the rates are, first-class \$4.55, 2nd \$3.75, 3rd \$3, 4th \$2.50, class A \$2.10, class B \$1.85, class C \$1.60, class D \$1.35. Boots and shoes, dry-goods, carpets, bacon and ham, bones, pianos and organs, light bulky machines and tobacco are 1st class. Blankets, shirtings, leather, car lots of bacon and ham and printing presses are 2nd class. Bags, candles, chinaware, medicines, lard, potatoes, stoves, whiskey, etc., are 3rd class. Barbed fence wire, ale in barrels, brooms, corn and cornmeal, etc., are 4th class. Beer in bbls. by car load, common crockery, coffee in sacks, horse nails in sacks, lumber not over 16 feet long, etc., are class A. Paints, sugar, syrup, horse nails in boxes, etc., class B. Ornamental woods, molasses, shovels and spades, soap, less than 5,000 lbs., class C. Soap, over 5,000 lbs., starch, wrapping paper, bar iron, canned fruits and vegetables, canned fish, stoneware, earth, paints, printers ink, class D.

The Winnipeg Sun publishes an interview with Mr. Egan, superintendent of the C.P.R. in which he gives it as the intention of the company to keep the line open as far as Calgary all winter if possible, and further if business warrants it. There will be one passenger train a day each way and freights as necessary. No trouble is apprehended from snow as \$100,000 has been spent this summer in levelling the banks of all cuts and otherwise preparing for snow.

Rev. Principal Grant, author of Ocean to Ocean, accompanied Sandford Fleming on his recent trip across the continent, crossing the Rockies by the Kicking Horse and the Selkirk by the Rogers passes. From the summit of the Rockies to the Columbia, a distance of fifty miles, occupied four or five days travel. The party was the first to actually cross the Selkirk mountains. They made the ascent of the Selkirk on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of September. He pronounces the pass practicable.

The Canadian government has guaranteed three per cent. interest on \$5,000,000 of C.P.R. bonds. The government after having made a certain bargain with the syndicate to give the latter such and such inducements to carry on and complete a certain piece of work — which have been admitted on all hands to be far too much unless under the most exceptional circumstances — deliberately without any reason, either good, bad or indifferent, being urged, and without any concession in return, guarantee to pay for the company the sum of \$150,000 a year for twenty years. If it is necessary for the government to give a bonus of 25,000,000 acres of land worth at less than the present estimated value \$2 an acre or \$50,000,000, \$25,000,000 in cash, \$30,000,000 in completed railway works, a monopoly of the freight business of the North-West for twenty years, freedom from duty on all imports, and freedom from taxation of all lands for the building of a road estimated to cost \$100,000,000, and afterwards be obliged to guarantee the interest on bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 with every prospect of having to guarantee as much, or double or treble as much more at an early date, why in the name of all that is sensible, right, reasonable or expedient, might not the government as well have used this money itself and built the road out of the public funds in the first place and allowed the ownership to remain where it should be, that is in the hands of the people. This last demand of the syndicate and accession by the government brings to mind the three possible suppositions of Sir Richard Cartwright — that they are mad, they have been bought or they have been sold.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 30th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-9	-22
Sunday,	-20	-36
Monday,	-20	-44
Tuesday,	-17	-43
Wednesday,	-8	-27
Thursday,	10	-12
Friday,	30	4
Barometer rising, 27.463.		

NOTICE.

BAKER SHOP AND RESTAURANT. — Donald Macdonald has opened a baker shop and restaurant in T. Hourston's building, east of Norris & Carey's store, where he is prepared to keep on hand a supply of fresh bread, pies and cakes, at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. — Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. — D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND — All Saints. — Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 o'clock. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Edmonton, at 6.30 o'clock. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — Pastor — the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on December 9th.

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place — Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B. — All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NO MORE CREDIT.

On and after the first of January we will sell goods for cash, and CASH ONLY. We are marking all our goods down at the very lowest living profit, and we have got a very large stock now on the way from Calgary, which will make our stock the largest and best assorted that ever came to Edmonton. The very best of everything, and everything you want; and at such prices that all will buy who have got the money.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

CASH! MONEY! SUNIAW!

NOTHING LIKE IT.

It has brought goods down to Winnipeg prices at the

"OLD LOG STORE".

Call and examine. Full stock of

HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
POWDER AND SHOT,
NAILS AND IRON,
GROCERIES COMPLETE,
BACON AND HAMS,
XXXX WINNIPEG FLOUR,
OAT AND CORN MEAL,
RICE AND SPLIT PEAS,
CURRANTS AND RAISINS,
FIGS AND DATES,
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,
BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,
of the finest flavors,
CUT LOAF AND YELLOW SUGAR,
cheaper than ever,
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
of the best brands.

In DRY GOODS we can offer extra inducements to purchasers:

Prints from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.
Grey cottons, 10c to 12½c.
Flannels from 25c upwards.
Blankets, full assortment.
Woollen mitts and socks.
Men's heavy under clothing.
And full assortment of staple dry goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO